

MT VERNON SIGNAL

FRIDAY, March 16, 1906.

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EDGAR S. ALBRIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE YEAR \$1.00

Advertising rates made known on application

In the interest of party harmony and Democratic success we place in nomination for Governor the Honorable Richard W. Miller, of Madison county. "Dick" Miller, as he is known to his friends, is the one Democrat in Kentucky who can now harmonize all the elements in the party. During session of the Legislature which closed today he has towered as a leader above all the rest. Defeated in the race for the Speakership by the narrowest of margins, he did not sulk, but cheerfully set himself to the task of accomplishing all the material good for the State which could be accomplished and succeeded in passing every bill he championed. So remarkable has been his success that it has been said that a speech from Dick Miller secures a unanimous vote. He is easily the most accomplished orator in Kentucky, and his legislative career shows that he takes a sound and sensible view of all public questions. This is a day of young men in politics and in nominating Dick Miller for Governor we recognize that fact. Gov. Beckham's friends insist that he shall go to the Senate two years hence, and his friends in the past have proved invincible. A winning ticket, one that would appeal to every Democrat in Kentucky, would be Miller for Governor and Beckham for Senator. Before anything else we are for Democratic success and we know that can be assured by the adoption of our suggestion. Of course if Senator McCreary is a candidate for reelection that would make impossible Mr. Miller's candidacy for the Governorship. Clark county is for Senator McCreary for anything he wants, but if he feels satisfied with one term in the Senate, the ticket we name presents to the party an opportunity for the most successful campaign Kentucky has witnessed in fifteen years. Winchester Democrat. We rise to second Mr. Miller's nomination for Governor or any old thing he wants. But while waiting for the time to make him Governor, just let the Eighth send him to Congress where he is bound for, just as certain as he enters the race. "Dick" Miller is a man for the people and the people over in Rockcastle are for "Dick" Miller.

About the most disgusting thing there is to the "mountain people" is to see some two by four galuttee, who is so narrow between the eyes that a fly can sit on the bridge of his nose, bite him in one eye and kick him in the other all at the same time, with thirty cents in his pocket, a fifty cent diamond on his finger, throw himself back on his bander-shanks and ask, "How's the Mountains?" In the Mountains there is more genuine purity among both sexes than there is in the whole of the Blue Grass, and yet we see them, when they meet up with Mountain people, snarl up their noses as if something dead which had passed into the last stage of decomposition. The Mountain people are neither heathens nor idiots, neither beggars nor paupers, neither rogues nor thieves and last but not least are not ashamed that they're "MOUNTAINERS". We would rather be a Mountain bull-dog than a Blue Grass puppy.

A decision has been handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court, concurred in by all the justices, remanding the Caleb Powers case back to the State courts for re-trial. The opinion was written by Justice Harlan, a Kentuckian and a Republican.

CAPT. E. W. LILLARD, of Danville, has been mentioned as a successor to Adjutant General Percy Haley, resigned. Capt. Lillard is in line for the honor, is justly deserving of it and we hope to see him thus recognized by the Governor.

In view of the satisfactory way London has worried along for a year without an American consul it might be economy to abolish the job altogether.

Two editor of the London Echo is a hopping because of a little reference made in our last issue in regard to the Government building which London didn't get. No person living would be prouder to see London have a nice Government building than we, but so far as the building is concerned we have not spent a moments worry. The thing that is perplexing our mind, is, where did that 2,400 population come from, when there was only about 1100 six years ago. From the way Brer Stevenson has jumped upon his tip-toes he was undoubtedly one of the tabulators of the recent census returns.

POLITICS AND POLITICIANS

A big delegation of Boyle Democrats is in the city on legislative and departmental business, and are singing the praise of Hon W. J. Price, who will be Boyle's candidate for Congress in the Eighth district. Col. R. G. Evans, Judge Nichols, Hon. Reed Emory, Boyle's Representative are very enthusiastic for Mr. Price and say that if he yields to their solicitations and enters the race he will make a winner. They point to the splendid Democrat record of Mr. Price, and his party record as worker in the trenches. He was a Bryan elector, and led the campaign for the lamented Gov. Goebel in Boyle, carrying that county for him when Madison, Mercer and other Democratic strongholds of the Eighth defaulted. Mr. Price is now serving his second term as county attorney. During his political career he has been before his people eight times without opposition though Boyle is one of the closest counties in the State. As a lawyer Mr. Price is considered one of the best in his district. He is an elegant speaker, quick of action, and a student. He is a member of the law department of Central University. The strongest influence is being brought to bear on him to enter the congressional list; and it is believed he will finally decide to make the race.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate bills 100 and 101, the first of which creates a State Board of Agriculture and appropriating \$20,000 for farmer's institutes, and the second of which establishes a State Fair, appropriating \$15,000, passed the House Tuesday night.

Gov. Beckham at midnight Tuesday night called an extraordinary session of the Legislature, beginning at noon Wednesday, to pass a rectifier's tax law and also one enlarging the powers of revenue agents, sections relating to which had been left out of the Revenue Bill as passed Tuesday night.

When the Senate Tuesday night passed the Legislative Redistricting Bill without amendment, Senator Bennett, Republican, served notice that the bill will be tested in the courts and that an extra session of the Legislature will result. This bill puts Rockcastle, Laurel, Clay and Leslie all in one Legislative district.

LIVINGSTON

Mrs. Robert Lemon is in Louisville this week. Mrs. Jerome Adams is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mullins of Mt. Vernon this week. Mr. John Rider who has been with his sister, Mrs. McRoberts, since the holidays, returned to his home at Sonora, Ky., Monday. Casper Adams was in Richmond Tuesday on business. Dr. J. W. Sams was in town a few hours Wednesday. Bob Childress spent Tuesday with his sister, Mrs. James Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wade stopped off a few days, with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sambrook on their way to Corbin, they expect to make that place their future home. Mrs. J. B. Hayes has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Quinn of Paris Ky. Mr. Wm. Clelland Johnson was in town this week on business. Mrs. L. M. Westerfield is spending the week in Stanford with relatives and friends. Mrs. Will Eubanks of Paris, is visiting Miss Lida Cook this week. Will Mullins, Jr., L. & N. brakeman is with his parents this week. Dr. W. J. Childress was in London Tuesday on business. Mrs. J. W. Sams, of East Bernstadt, spent a few days with Mrs. J. W. Childress on her way to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sams. Mesdames Alva Argenbright and Dane Reigle, of Lebanon Junction, are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. Chewning.

DEAD:—James Kelley died very suddenly of pneumonia, age 58. He leaves a wife and several children. His remains will be taken to Clay county for burial. Mrs. Susie Hicks and daughter, Bertha, left Sunday night for Cincinnati, where

he will join her husband. Arthur Bourne and Miss Spyers of Parkersville were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wright Wednesday evening at 6.30. Rev. Briscoe officiating. The guests were: Messrs. Bowers and Overstreet, Messrs. Westerfield, Lemon, W. Benton and Overstreet, Mr. and Mrs. Bowers and Mrs. R. A. Sparks. They will be at home in their friend after March 25. Mr. Harry Magee has moved into the Eight Gables hotel. They expect to run a first-class hotel. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mullins expect to leave next week for LaFollette, Tenn. We are sorry indeed to give them up. They will be greatly missed.

MARETBURG.

Mrs. S. H. Martin is ill with rheumatism at this writing. Mr. Willie Mullins, of Livingston, visited relatives here last week. Misses Mary, Allie Lee Honk and little niece, Thelma of Mt. Vernon are visiting Mr. L. E. Honk's family at this place. Mr. Boone Killion died of consumption at the home of his brother at 6 o'clock p. m. Wednesday. The remains were laid to rest Thursday in the Maretburg cemetery.

Mr. J. J. McCall, of Hazel Patch, spent Sunday last with homefolks. Mrs. Jose Chandler of Bromo, visited Mrs. R. G. Dodd last week. Mrs. J. N. Griffin has been ill for last few weeks. Born to the wife of Mr. Michael Owen a girl baby. Mrs. Dee Ramsey entertained last Saturday night with a singing which was largely attended.

For Sale.

My residence, store and farm at Quail Ky., seven miles southwest of Brodhead, Ky. Residence has five rooms and hall and all necessary out-buildings. Store has a small stock of drugs and groceries and post-office connected with daily mail. There is a splendid two room tenement house on farm conveniently located. Farm consists of seventy five acres. Fifteen acres in woodland and sixty acres in high state of cultivation, all under fence. My farm is one of the best improved in the county, situated in a good neighborhood, within two hundred yards of saw and grist mill, one half mile of school house, one mile from Providence church. This place would be an admirable location for a doctor, or any one wishing to engage in the mercantile business. For terms address, D. E. Proctor, M. D., Feb. 9 st. Quail, Ky.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES itching, Bluid, bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Changes in the constitution governing the Western Kentucky miners, by which the election will be held hereafter by popular vote, were made at the meeting in Louisville yesterday.

The name of George V. L. Mayer, at present Ambassador to Russia, is being favorably considered for a Cabinet position in case Secretary Taft decides to go on the Supreme bench.

SAVED MY LIFE

That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free. Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy. SCOTT & BOWNE Chemists 409 Pearl St., N. Y. 50c. and \$1; all druggists.

Hot-Breads Light and Sweet

are made with
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
Anti-dyspeptic; may be eaten without inconvenience even by persons with delicate digestion

A bill passed in the Kentucky House to allow Barer county to vote off a section, makes Beckham county a possibility.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

What Are You Looking For?
IF IT IS FOR
Bargains
Just step into our big store of
General Merchandise.
We are now closing out our Winter stock of Men's Overcoats and Suits and Ladies and Children's Cloaks at Cost, in order to have room for our Spring Stock.
Give us a call and see for yourself that these bargains are not a myth, but a reality.
A. C. HIATT,
HIATT, KY

GRANVILLE OWENS
UNDERTAKER
Brodhead Ky.
—COMPLETE LINE—
Coffins, Caskets and Robes.
All Mail, Telegraph or Telephone orders Promptly Filled.

The YELLOW Front
THE OLD RELIABLE.
BEST DRUGSTORE IN THE COUNTY.
Cheapest Drugs Anywhere.
No Charge for Prescriptions.
Children's Diseases a Specialty.
All come for fair treatment.
S. C. DAVIS Propr.
PHONE No. 53.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer
Perhaps you like your gray hair; then keep it. Perhaps not; then remember—Hall's Hair Renewer always restores color to gray hair. Stops falling hair, also.
A Washington dispatch has the following bit of interest to Kentucky readers: A subject which is being discussed here at present is that of Kentucky's representation in Statutory Hall in the Capitol. While it is admitted that she has a wealth of material to choose from, it is pretty generally believed and hoped that the statues selected to fill the two niches which up to now have remained unoccupied, will be those of Statesmen. That one of the places should be accorded to Clay is the opinion held by all, but there seems to be some difference in the

AT COST AND LESS.

We have just received a large shipment of American Ladies and American Gentlemen Shoes which we sell with a guarantee backed by the H. Milton Brown Shoe Co., of St. Louis. If you want a Shoe for Style and wear don't forget to call on us.

We are also selling all WINTER GOODS at COST. When we say COST we mean what the GOODS COST US in the city. So come and be profited by this Great Slaughter of PRICES. Now selling Magnolia Flour at 65 cts, which exceeds all other Flour. Get a sack and be convinced if you are not already. Canned Corn, per can, 6 1/2 cts. Canned Peas, 8 1-3 cts. Bean, per can, 8 1-3 cts. Polks Best Tomatoes, per can, 10 cts.

All Heavy Dress Goods, 50 and 65 cts per yard, now at 40 cts

For further prices call at our store and we will soon show you how to save money.

YOURS,

F. KRUEGER & SONS.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Cures Grip in Two Days.
Take **Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.** on every box. 25c.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, *E. W. Linn*

Willis Griffin
PRACTICAL UNDERTAKER.
AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
Mt. Vernon, Ky.
Stock Complete. Can furnish on short notice Metallic Coffins and Caskets and have Embalming done. Fine Hearse attached.
ORDERS by wire Promptly Filled.
Phone No. 63.

JONAS McKENZIE
COME! COME!
We invite all to come and see us. At my store you will always find a good selection of Dry Goods and Notions.
CLOTHING!
We carry a full line of Clothing that will suit all sizes and ages. Our goods are right and our prices are right.
Yours very truly,
JONAS McKENZIE.
JONAS McKENZIE
Phone No. 83

YOUR BANKING
No matter how small, no matter how large,
THE BANK of MT. VERNON
will give it careful attention. This message applies to the men and the women alike.
Remember we pay 3 per cent. interest on all deposits of \$100 or more, when left with the bank and not checked upon for a period of six months or more.
OFFICERS:
C. C. WILLIAMS, Pres.
J. T. ADAMS, Vice-Pres.
W. L. RICHARDS, Cashier.
A. B. FURNISH, Asst. Cash

Fire Proof Oil.
If you are looking for
YOUR MONEY'S WORTH
Take your oil can to your Dealer, and insist on having it Filled with
"FIRE PROOF" COAL OIL.
Eire Proof Oil.

MT. VERNON SIGNAL

MT VERNON, KY. March 16, 1906

79 Call up "No. 79" when you want to communicate with SIGNAL 79



TIME TABLE.

22 north..... 1:24 p m
24 north..... 3:32 a m
23 south..... 1:24 p m
21 South..... 12:36 a m

JAS. LANDRUM, Agent.

Phone No. 58.

Entered at the Mt Vernon, Ky. Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

PERSONAL

Winford Proctor is very seriously ill.

We are glad to report Mrs. Georgia Franklin very much better.

Miss Ella Dunn, of Danville, is the guest of Mrs. M. L. Myers.

Miss Susie Thompson visited in Somerset and Stanford this week.

W. L. Jones, of Wildie, was visiting his cousin, Will Fish, Wednesday.

Dr. M. L. Myers contemplates going to Indian Territory for a few days in next month.

Dr. Benton, Barbee McAtee and John Robins attended the lodge here Monday night.

W. N. Riggs, Assistant Coal Inspector for the L. & N. R. R., was here first of the week.

C. C. Miller, manager of the Level Green handle factory, was in Livingston this week on business.

A. H. Buckner, of Knoxville, Tenn., is visiting the family of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hamlin this week.

Rev. R. B. Mahoney was here Tuesday. He told us that he expects to leave next week for Cuba.

Mrs. W. J. Sparks and Miss Mat Williams attended the Hook-Good all wedding at Nashville Wednesday.

Luther Cummins, head sawyer at C. C. Miller's handle factory near Level Green, was with homefolks Sunday.

W. F. Champ has returned from the cities where he has been to replenish his stock of goods.—Paint Lick Cor. Berea News.

A. W. Soward has resigned his position in Cincinnati and returned to Mt. Vernon. He will probably go to Barboursville and work awhile.

G. W. Gentry, Jr., was in Louisville this week where he bought a new saw mill complete. Price paid \$1,350. He sold his old mill to W. H. Rich.

Capt. M. F. Smith and little daughter are spending the week in Atlanta, Ga. Capt. Smith is largely interested there in lands and cotton interests.

Cossie D. Sutton has resigned his position with H. J. McRoberts, Stanford, and returned to his first love, chief clerk in the large general store of U. G. Baker.

Mrs. D. P. Bethurum was taken very seriously ill suddenly Monday caused by a rupture of a blood vessel on the brain. She has been unconscious from the first, and the last report showed no improvement.

Misses Nannie Cummins and Bettie Pennington; the two young ladies who joined the Baptist church during the revival conducted by Rev. Argabright, were baptized Sunday, by the pastor, Rev. Briscoe.

Miss Alma Newland, who has been doing dress-making here for several months, has decided to learn millinery and will leave next week for Louisville, Miss., where she will take lessons under Miss Katie McMillen, a leading milliner in her State. Miss Newland is going South on account of her health.

LOCAL

Eggs:—Duston White Wyandotte eggs. America's leading strain of White Wyandottes. 75 for 75c. 30 for \$1.25. 100 for \$3.50. D. E. Proctor, Quail, Ky.

I have just returned from the city with a beautiful line of hats and notions, such as belts, collars, corsets, Swiss embroidery, shirt-waists, Persian lawns, organdies, etc. Give me a call; am always glad to show you my goods.

Mrs. Cleo W. Brown.

READY MADE WAISTS:—We have just received an elegant line of ladies' ready made shirt waists. The ladies are cordially invited to call and see them.

ROBT CON.

Eggs:—I have the down and buff leghorn mixed and will sell settings of eggs, of 15 for 25 cts. 1 paid \$5.00 for two settings of these eggs. Mrs. W. H. BRANAMAN, Mr. 9-31. Wildie, Ky.

Mrs. Lee Jordan, of Langford, died a few days since as a result of a burn. She was visiting her parents near Kingston, Madison county, when the accident occurred, and was never able to be moved to her home.

W. A. Coffey, of near Wildie, brought to this office a few days since, one of the most peculiar freaks of the fowl creation, we have ever seen. It was a well developed chicken with two sets of legs, two pairs of wings, two tails, and a double neck, the neck growing out from about the middle of back.

A certain person in town interested in some business affairs in Cuba, desired to give their representative there, a power of an attorney to make certain changes or transfers. In order to do so, the following "red tape" procedure was necessary: The party appeared before A. B. Farnish, notary public and made affidavit; this was sent to H. V. McChesney, Secretary of State at Frankfort, who certified to the Secretary of State, Elihu Root, at Washington, that A. B. Farnish is a Notary Public of Rockcastle county Kentucky. The Secretary of State at Washington certified to the Cuban Minister that H. V. McChesney is Secretary of State of Kentucky; and in turn the Cuban Minister certified to his government that Elihu Root is Secretary of State of the U. S.

The Cumberland Telephone Co., has had representatives in this county for past ten days securing right of way for a line from Stanford to London where they will connect with B. Tennessee system. We are pleased to note that the company have agreed to place their wires into the switchboard of the Rockcastle Home Company, Mt. Vernon, in charge of General Manager Maret, thus averting a small telephone war which is never beneficial, in the long run, to the telephone people or the public. Mr. Maret feels under obligation to the citizens of Mt. Vernon and the county for the firm and faithful stand they have taken during the pendency of negotiations as well as in the past. The people appreciate the fact that he is the pioneer telephone man in South Eastern Kentucky, having built up the Rockcastle system from its infancy in 1898 and would not like to see his interests jeopardized. It is believed the new arrangement will be beneficial and satisfactory to all concerned.

Richmond has a new industry in the form of the manufacture of cement for building purposes. The blocks are the miracle building protected under United States patents. The local firm of W. R. Letcher and R. K. Stone has secured the right to manufacture these blocks here and we predict for it much success. As to durability these blocks out last wood and brick and are better for building than stone. They make grand looking structures when put into the shape of a house and another splendid feature is that they are fire proof. It is wonderful to see to what extent these blocks are used in other places especially in cities. We wish the new firm success.—Richmond Climax. We reproduce the above to show what other towns are doing which are not as well adapted to certain enterprises as Mt. Vernon. In the first place Richmond will have to ship in a large part of the material necessary for making the cement blocks, a large portion of which will no doubt go from Rockcastle. We have every thing here necessary for making the cement blocks and for our life we cannot see why some of our citizens, who are able to start the enterprise do not do so. This is only one of the many enterprises which we could have, if our people would only go to work and unite their efforts. The time is not far distant when some body is going to make money out of Rockcastle's resources and we are more than anxious to see that money stay in the hands of our own people.



JUDGE RICHARD G. WILLIAMS

Says the Covington Courier: "Judge R. G. Williams made a scholarly address which received great applause at the Washington birthday entertainment given Thursday evening at the Library Auditorium under the auspices of the D. A. R. The judge gave a sketch of the life and character of Washington from his birth to his death, which although not a new subject, was handled so gracefully by the talented speaker that it was listened to most attentively by the intelligent and cultured audience."

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Pike were here Tuesday having dental work done.

Dick Halcomb, a section hand, had his foot badly mashed last Saturday by a truck car running over it loaded with steel railing.

In a declamatory contest between the three literary societies of Union College, Barboursville, on last Friday night, there being eight contestants, the prize, a free scholarship to the spring term of the College, was awarded to Miss Clarence Costellow Albright, oldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Albright. "The Stray Sunbeams," by Frank M. Gilbert is the production which she recited. It is an honor of which she is justly proud.

There was a serious fight, fought near Rogersville Monday night, G. W. Crawford, of Rockcastle county was severely wounded and one horse shot. There has been several parties arrested and put under bond, for their appearance in court out the parties that are believed to have done the shooting, are Stapleton and Murry from Clay county, but they have made their escape and have not been caught.—Mote Cor. Berea News.

MATRIMONIAL

The following marriage license were issued this week:

To Elmer Dowel, 21 and Miss Sallie Taylor, 20.

To Charlie Gadd, 19 and Miss Lizzie Evans, 19.

To Wm. Lewis Phelps and Miss Maggie Wilcott.

To W. T. Adams, 37 and Miss Nettie Bond, 28.

To Wade H. Brown and Miss Lora DeBord.

To Henry Preston and Miss Mary Hunley.

BROWN MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

FIRST YEAR ENGLISH.

We shall be glad to see the pretty warm days, but as spring opens we shall lose several of our boys, who have to go back to the farms.

Master Benton Thompson, who has been ill for some time is able to be in school again.

Miss Eva Fish spent Friday night at the dormitory.

Recently Misses Stone and Pettit, committee for the W. C. T. U. School at Hindman, Ky visited the Brown Memorial. They were on a tour of inspection and visited twelve schools in all. Speaking of their experience later, they declared that out of the whole number Brown Memorial possessed the best curriculum, the best discipline, and most home-like influence. They said furthermore that Miss Taylor was the best principal they had seen.

Miss Taylor entertained the High School and Grammar Grade at the Langdon Home Friday night from seven until ten. Games were played until nine, when refreshments were served, after which the guests gathered in the music room and sang old familiar songs until the dormitory bell gave warning that it was time to go home.

A recital will be given by Miss Nell Jordan in the college chapel, March 22nd. Every body is cordially invited.

Spring vacation begins March 22nd and lasts until March 28th.

A WORD FROM A MEMBER OF THE BOTANY CLASS REGARDING MILK BACTERIA.

Bacteria are tiny plants—some desirable, some undesirable—which may be found in air, water, soil, and in the bodies of animals; in fact anywhere. Filth, however, is the favorite haunt of the evil ones. Milk, on account of its inviting food supply, is much desired as a hiding place for the whole bacteria family. It is to the helpful ones that the housewife owes her sour milk, her butter and cheese; like wise the famous June butter gets its much praised flavor from a peculiar kind of bacteria which flourish at that season. It has recently been found possible to cultivate this spring time bacteria during all the months and now the best creameries inoculate their January butter with the real "fresh grass" flavor.

All of these necessary bacteria are floating around in the air, and it is impossible—even if it desirable—to keep them out of the milk. So if the housewife wishes to keep the milk sweet, for any length of time, she must have it cooled as soon as it is drawn from the cow, and see that it is kept cool; as bacteria do not thrive well in cold surroundings. If she does this, the milk will stay just as sweet during a thunder storm as any other time. For it is the warm sultry conditions proceeding a storm and not the thunder which sours the milk.

The evil bacteria which dwell in unclean places, are the ones to fear and to fight. The air in a badly ventilated stall is full of them. Every man which falls from the unwashed cow is loaded with them; while the crevices of the half washed milk pail is a perfect breeding place for such bacteria as consumption, typhoid and diphtheria germs. Milk, which is not handled with rigorous cleanliness, swarms with these dangerous inhabitants, who wait merely for a weak spot in the consumers, in order to complete their death dealing mission. Therefore it is readily to be seen that a clean barn a clean cow, scalded milk pails and a clean milker can do more to prolong our days upon the earth than many physicians.

All The Latest

FADS AND FANCIES

IN

FASHIONABLE
MILLINERY

The newest styles and latest creations from the East.

HATS
GILT BELTS
EMBROIDERIES
ORGANDIES
CAPS

Mrs. Cleo Brown.

MT. VERNON, KY.

Pay Cash

As you go and be happy.

Do you want to save money? If so, come to our store while we are

SELLING AT COST.

With us it's a simple case of "must sell 'em". Why?

Because we will not have room for all our goods in our temporary building which we will occupy while our new one is being completed.

We do not intend to quit business during the erection of our new building but will have to do business on a smaller scale.



SHOES

PATRIOT
MEN'S
\$3.50



STAR
BRAND
SHOES
ARE
BETTER

Hard times ahead for footwear. This is the Season when quality counts in Shoes. We sell the kind with quality. We buy our shoes direct from the factories, saving you the jobber's profits. The makers of our shoes stand behind every pair and guarantee them to give satisfactory service. If we sold you shoes for last winter we'll sell you shoes for this winter, and the winters after this, too.

Our shoes are honestly made and of the handsomest appearance. Come, look, examine—you will find we are correct when we say

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better."

THE BEST ON EARTH

Tailoring

MADE TO MEASURE
MADE TO FIT
MADE TO WEAR
BY
LAMM & COMPANY
CHICAGO

LOCAL AGENT AT

Fish's Cash Store
Corner next to Court Square, Mt. Vernon, Ky.
Phone 77.

APPLICABLE WITH RHEUMATISM.

"I was, and am yet afflicted with rheumatism," says Mr. J. C. Bayne, editor of the Aetna, Addison, Logan Territory. "But thanks to Chamberlain's Pain Balm am able once more to attend to business. It is the best of liniments." It troubles with rheumatism give Pain Balm a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Chas. C. Davis, leading druggist.

CHANGING OFFICE:—Until further notice we will furnish the Signal and Weekly Courier Journal for \$1.50 a year, or the Signal and Louisville Herald (Daily) for \$2.00 cash, not accompany all orders under this arrangement.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

FOR SALE.—A lot on Main St., 18 feet front by 75 feet deep, with a 12 by 16 room building, being a part of the lot where J. Fish's store is now located. Possession can be given about September 1st. For further information call upon E. S. Albright, Secretary Rockcastle Real Estate Company.

WANTED by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary \$20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Space time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and self-addressed envelope.

SUPERINTENDENT
132 Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

FOR SALE.—A farm of a 125 acres located on Somerset road 2 1/2 miles West of Mt. Vernon, good house, good barn and all necessary outbuildings, orchard of 135 trees, good fencing and well watered; and plenty timber to run farm. We desire to sell with this farm all stock and farming implements thereto belonging, consisting of two good work and brood mares, two nice yearling fillies, 4 milch cows and several hogs, hay, corn etc. This is the property of D. Cummins and can be bought at a bargain. For further information call upon D. Cummins or E. S. Albright.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Cheaper Farm Land.

SOUTHWEST OFFERS BEST OPPORTUNITIES FOR SECURING HOMES.

Many farmers in the Northern and Eastern States are selling their high priced lands and locating in the Southwest. Many who have been unable to own their homes in the older country are buying land in the new country.

Unusual opportunities exist along the lines of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Route. The rich, alluvial, delta lands and river bottom lands of Southeast Missouri, Eastern Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, capable of producing 60 bushels of corn, a bale of cotton, 4 to 6 tons of alfalfa, 150 bushels of potatoes, and other grains, vegetables and hay crops, can be bought for \$7.50 to \$15.00 per acre. When cleared and slightly improved will rent for \$4.00 to \$6.00 per acre cash. Uplands more rolling, lighter soil, adapted to fruit growing—peaches, pears, plums, grapes, berries, also melons, tomatoes and other vegetables, can be bought for \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre in an unimproved state. Many places with small clearings and some improvements can be bought very cheap.

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Mount Vernon Signal.

MAGAZINE SECTION,

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY, KY., MARCH 16, 1906.

Pages 1 to 4.

YOUNG DIPLOMATS.

CHILDREN OF AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

They constitute quite a foreign colony. Representative types from the Courts and Governments of all Nations.

The city of Washington has among its inhabitants a colony of foreign children who bring to our Republic, the manners and customs of many far-off lands. They are the sons and daughters of the officials known as diplomats—men sent by the various governments of the world to act as their agents at the headquarters of Uncle Sam. Quite a number of these children of foreign parents have been born in this country and a few years



CHILDREN OF MINISTER FROM PARAGUAY.

A Chinese baby opened its eyes in our capital city on the Fourth of July, and was named Washington.

Another youngster who is a native of the United States is the little son of Senator Quesada, the Minister or Envoy from the Republic of Cuba. Senator Quesada and his wife have two children, both strikingly handsome with large dark eyes and the olive complexion of the Latin-American. Their cousin, a young girl whose home is in the city of Havana Cuba, spends her vacations with them and they never fail to give a great children's party in her honor every time she visits Washington.

From the Antipodes.

An exceedingly pretty little girl is Frau Matilda Bussche, the daughter of that blonde giant Baron Bussche, Secretary of the German Embassy and his dark-complexioned South American wife whom he married while stationed in the Argentine Republic at the other end of our continent. Little Miss Bussche has a striking combination of dark eyes and flaxen hair and despite her tender years she speaks two different languages.

Other South American children in this odd community in Washington, are the two sons of Senator Baez, the Minister from the little known Republic of Paraguay. The new Mexican Ambassador and Senora Casaus have seven children; Hector, aged eighteen; Evangelina, fifteen; Horacio, fourteen; Margarita, thirteen; Mario, eleven; Leon, nine and Jorge, seven. At the home of the Envoy from Costa Rica there are half a dozen children; the Minister from Haiti has two dark-complexioned sons; there are several young people in the household of the first Minister from the new Republic of Panama; and five attractive youngsters enliven things at the residence of the new Ambassador from Brazil—the first Ambassador (a diplomat of higher rank than a Minister) to come to the United States from any South American country. These young people from Brazil, speak the Portuguese language whereas the junior citizens from all other Pan-American countries speak Spanish.

Chinese Children.

Conspicuous among the juveniles of all nations gathered in Washington are those from China. The present Minister from the Celestial Empire, Sir Chenung Liang-Cheng is a widower who has a large family but only three



CHILDREN OF CUBAN MINISTER.

of them accompanied him to this country—a daughter aged about seventeen who is famous in Washington for her superb jewels and two sons one of whom is not yet twelve years of age while the other is still younger. In the same household are four half-American children, the little sons and

daughters of Yung Kwai, a Chinaman who acts as interpreter at the Legation whose wife is an American formerly living in Springfield, Mass.

The daughter of the Minister is known even to her intimate friends as Miss Liang. Like other Celestial women of high station she has a given name but the Chinese are a very formal people and the Minister's daughter is seldom addressed by her first name even by her father. Minister Liang's two sons who now speak English almost as fluently as their father adopted American dress from the day they took up their residence in Washington but the daughter of the Envoy still clings to her native dress consisting of loose blouse and trousers. Chinese fashions have not changed in centuries but Miss Liang's costumes are made by a Chinese tailor connected with the Legation. Her costumes are of the richest silks and satins, black and white being her favorite colors. The quaint Chinese shoes that she wears cause this young lady to walk in what appears to American eyes, a rather awkward fashion but she has not the small, deformed feet such as have prevented some of her predecessors at the Chinese Legation from walking without assistance.

Young Chilean Ladies.

Two young people who have made many American friends during a long term of residence in the United States are the daughters of Senor Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, the Minister from Chili. These young ladies have been living under the Stars and Stripes for nearly five years and have attended American schools. They have the clear olive complexion, dark hair and eyes and rich coloring typical of the Latin Races.

As has been mentioned above there are many young people in the households of the envoys from South and Central America and the West Indies. At the Legation of Haiti, are the Misses Bourke, popular young relatives of Minister Leger, who by the way is one of the veteran diplomats at Washington, having resided in this country continuously for ten years.



MISS MATILDA BUSSCHE.
Daughter of Secretary of German Embassy.

The agent of the Republic of Bolivia at Uncle Sam's seat of Government has a very pretty daughter, Elena Calderon by name, and there are several girls in the large family of Senor Calvo, the Minister from Costa Rica.

Son A West Pointer.

Minister Calvo, by the way has a son who is a cadet at West Point and is rendering a most excellent account of himself, standing well toward the head in all his classes.

The new Russian Ambassador to the United States has a decidedly pretty daughter, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen and the only daughter of the British Ambassador constitutes another important member of the foreign colony. The last-mentioned young lady, Miss Josephine Durand, is one of the particular chums of President Roosevelt's eldest daughter, just married. The Turkish Minister Chekib Bey has two young sons who wear American dress and speak the English language.

A Lapland Birthday Present.

As soon as a Lapp baby is born a reindeer is presented to him. This reindeer is literally his start in life, for not only that deer, but all its young deer, and as they grow up, all their young deer, belong to the child. When he is of age he has quite a herd of his own.

This custom is of much greater use to him than if every aunt, uncle and cousin he had in the world presented him with the heaviest silver spoon to be found.

GULF STREAM SWIMMERS.

THEY ENCOUNTER MANY UNKNOWN AND SINGULAR DENIZENS OF THE DEEP.

Startling Experience of a Moonlight Swim in the Great Ocean Current Accomplished by Shark-Scored Big Fish Away.

The wharf rats of New York and other large cities who seem willing to brave the wrath of the officers of the law are but the making of many of the most fearless swimmers of the world. A commercial traveler who journeys, not only all over the precincts of the United States, but in foreign lands as well, in speaking of his happy boyhood days when he associated with the daring swimming population of the Metropolis, said that, however pleasant and enjoyable his youthful excursions, they were not to compare with a swim in the Gulf Stream—the Gulf Stream, teeming with life, that only one whose nerves are in absolute consonance with the ocean can escape. Wriggling and darting things grip unseen at the swimmer's breast and arms. Silvery flashes before his face tell of fish turning their glittering sides sharply as they leap away at his approach. Big and little, rising out of enormous depths to sink again half seen, all conspire to make that sunlight splendor a place of sudden terrors to any except the fearless.

Moonlight Swim in the Tropics.

"One evening," said the man of commerce, "after I had been in Jamaica, having a week of the joys of swimming this stream, I proposed to a couple of my friends that we break the monotony by taking a dip in the water by moonlight. One of them consented, and we were soon disporting ourselves in the clear moonlit water."

"We were going along easily and enjoying the swim immensely. Rarely have I seen the water so phosphorescent. Every stroke made fire whirl

light swim here again after that, eh?" said one of his hearers.

"Oh, we were kind of scared, all right," was the reply, "but it wasn't that bad. Only I will confess that we sat around for nearly an hour getting our nerves straightened out before we swam back."

GREAT CULEBRA CUT.

Biggest Piece of Digging Ever Undertaken—A Huge Mexican Drainage Cut.

The huge excavations for the Panama Canal across the Culebra divide will be by far the greatest furrow in the earth's surface ever made by human agency. This statement is made by the Engineering News, in a comprehensive discussion of the great excavation projects of the world. The big Panama cut is so large that the mind fails to grasp its real magnitude, and it can only be appreciated by comparison with some familiar object. A question of considerable interest recently raised by a correspondent relates to the largest existing artificial excavation which is at all comparable with the Culebra cut. Great amounts of excavation were done, of course, on such works as the North Sea Canal, the Manchester Canal and the Suez Canal; but all these were built through comparatively level country.

So far as it has been able to discover, the only deep cut at all comparable with that to be made through the Culebra divide is the great Nochistongo cut through the hills which surround the Valley of Mexico. This huge excavation was begun in 1640, for the purpose of affording an outlet to the flood waters which had inundated the City of Mexico and destroyed a great part of the city and its inhabitants. For more than a hundred and forty years labor on this great work was the chief task of the Mexican nation, and it was not until the year 1789 that it was finally completed. The total length of the Nochistongo cut is twelve and one-half miles. Its greatest depth is 197 feet, and its greatest width is 361 feet. The total amount of material excavated was about 54,000,000 cubic yards.

In comparison with this cut at Culebra will have a considerably greater maximum depth and width, even for the project with the eighty-five-foot summit level. The total cube of excavation at the Culebra divide was estimated by Engineer Wallace as 186,000,000 cubic yards for the sea-level canal and 111,000,000 cubic yards for a canal with a sixty-foot summit level.

While in mere size of excavation the cut through the Panama divide is by far the larger, the fact that the Nochistongo cut was made with absolutely no aid from machinery or mechanical power, but wholly with human muscle, makes our task on the isthmus seem like mere child's play in comparison with that accomplished by those patient toilers under the torrid sun of Mexico two centuries ago. When one recalls that this deep, artificial valley, more than twelve miles long, was all dug by the labor of Indians, who excavated the material with the crudest hand tools and carried it in baskets on their heads to the place of final deposit, the great cut of Nochistongo is entitled to rank, with the Pyramids of Egypt, among the world's greatest wonders.

What Governs Price of Dogs.

The price paid for a dog seems to be governed not so much by the value of the animal as the sentiment of the purchaser in the vast majority of cases, and, as a rule, the sporting dog brings the lowest figure. Doubtless this is due to the fact that the man who wants a gun dog is a practical person, while the seeker after the "show dog" pays for running the "show." It is granted right here that many a good gun dog also shows well, but the highest prices go for the show animal, pure and simple.

At a recent sale of pointers and setters at Birmingham, England, one of the most important sales in years, the entire lot—two score or more—sold for \$3,025. The highest price paid was \$325, for the famous female pointer, Coronation (four and a half years) the winner of many championships; while among the setters the choice was a lightfield bang (four and a half years) a great field trial winner, who brought \$185. American purchasers would have thought these dogs cheap at \$1,000 apiece.

In contrast with these prices, the bull terrier Woodcote Wonder sold in New Haven for \$5,000 to a San Francisco purchaser. Richard Croker, Jr., paid \$3,000 for his Champion Rodney Stone, and Frank Gould paid as high as \$5,000 for a St. Bernard. These are real prices—unlike many of the amounts running up into the thousands tagged on to bench space, of not a few 30-cent dogs, exhibited at some of the kennel shows, where it is believed necessary to have something attractive.

Highest Salaried Woman.

Miss Kate Holliday Claghorn, of Brooklyn, has been appointed to be registrar of the tenement house department of the city and is the highest paid woman in the civil service of New York State, her salary being \$3,000 a year.

At a competitive examination, the only other person to pass was George Hale, a veteran in the department, whose average was a little less than that made by his successful rival.

Miss Claghorn is a very pretty young woman of modest and unassuming manner.

RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH.

THEY ARE MAGNIFICENT; BUT DEVELOPMENT HAS ONLY JUST COMMENCED.

No Section of the United States Offers Productive Land So Cheap. Opportunities for Many Millions of Rural Homes.

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

It is a comfort to us to look forward to the day when our children and our grandchildren will be fulfilled citizens of the Republic? Will they have the same chance or an equally good chance with us, or the chances that our fathers and our grandfathers had to enjoy the blessings of our free institutions? Will they have the chance that we have to make or secure, each, a home of his own?

It has been said that the true test of statesmanship is the provision which is made for the comfort of posterity. The present population of the United States



WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

is 80,000,000. A generation more, at the present rate of increase, and it will be 120,000,000 or 130,000,000. A century hence, it will be 500,000,000. The children of some of us, anyway our grandchildren, will live to see that date. Will the United States then be able to sustain such a population? No, not half that number, even with every arable acre cultivated according to present methods. It is estimated that with every such acre cultivated after the present manner, the country could produce only enough to sustain 144,000,000 people. What about the remaining 356,000,000 souls of which our children or grandchildren will be a part?

Do we ever stop to think that the matter for organizing rural settlement throughout the United States—"Building the Unfinished Republic," if you please—is not merely a matter of increasing material prosperity, or even a matter of making homes for the homeless, but something which is absolutely vital to the very existence of the Nation in times to come, and to come very shortly?

Somebody must look ahead; somebody must take account of the needs of the future. This is a portentous question which the future must answer, and which the future simply cannot answer unless the present generation begins to organize its forces for the systematic and scientific development of our entire fund of natural

wealth, nor even then unless methods are devised to prevent waste and to increase efficiency in every direction.

The Prophecy of Malthus.

A century ago, one Malthus, started the world by depicting the horrors which would some day come from over-population. His theory was that the number of human beings increased much faster than the means of subsistence; hence, that disaster must come in the natural course of events. It was not given him to foresee how vastly the means of subsistence would be increased through the invention of labor-saving machinery, the discovery of new crops and methods of cultivation, and the improvement of the means of distribution.

So that many of the present-time writers, having in mind the advance of science, speak in no little derogation of the teaching of Malthus as narrow and grounded upon ignorance of the vast, ever-unfolding resources of the world. Nevertheless Malthus's warnings were not entirely unjustified, and as applied to ourselves it must be conceded that the thoughtful people of the United States have no more urgent business than to make broad outlets for surplus population upon the soil and to train the rising generation so that it will know how to make the best possible use of natural resources now wastefully employed or altogether neglected. Necessity, the prolific mother of invention, will doubtless continue to place in our hands new tools which will multiply our power of production; but if we would escape grave trials and hardships we must do thoroughly and well the work which needs to be done in organizing prosperity for our people by means of rural settlement.

The rural settlement, and all that this term involves in its broadest application—the division of land into smaller farm homes, sufficient for the support of a family from the soil, the diversification of crops, and their utmost cultivation and the improvement and breeding up of plants so that they will yield their greatest product, the utilization of every waste and unproductive acre—in short, the settling of the entire country into small rural homes, so that each family shall own a piece of land from which he may secure a living for himself and his family—this is the work than which there is no more important question before the country to-day.

The Empire of the South.

Now all this is merely introductory to a discussion of the opportunities for domestic expansion in various parts of our great country, and of the need of private and public enterprise in making these opportunities available for the masses of men. First of all, let us look at that great empire which lies between Mason and Dixon's line and the Gulf of Mexico, and, for the most part, east of the Mississippi River.

A native of New England and a citizen of the Pacific Coast, I never fully grasped the truth about the South until through travel, I saw and came to know things as they are. I once thought of the South as an old country, vastly interesting because of its historic associations, running back to the earliest English settlements on this continent, but practically developed to the limit of its normal growth and possessing resources inferior to some other portions of the Union, especially to those of the Far West.

The truth is something very different. In an economic sense, the South is a new country, with immense re-

(Continued on next page.)



THE ANGLE LAMP

is not an improvement on the old style lamp, but an entirely NEW METHOD of burning oil which has made common kerosene (or coal oil) the most satisfactory of all illuminants.

And when we say satisfactory we mean satisfactory—not an illuminant that merely gives a brilliant light, but one that combines brilliancy with soft, restful, pleasing quality; that is convenient as gas, safe as a tallow candle; and yet so economical to burn that in a few months' use

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The ordinary lamp with the round bowl, generally considered the cheapest of all lighting methods, burns but about 6 hours on a quart of oil, while The Angle Lamp burns a full 16 hours on the same quantity. This, even where oil is cheap, soon amounts to more than its entire original cost. But in another way it saves as much—perhaps more. Ordinary lamps must always be burned at full height, although an average of two hours a night all that is really needed is a dim light ready to be turned up full when wanted. A gallon of oil is absolutely wasted, simply because your lamp cannot be turned low without unbearable odor. All this is saved in The Angle Lamp, for whether burned at full height or turned low, it gives not the slightest trace of odor or smoke.

You should know more about the lamp, which for its convenience and soft, restful light, might be considered a luxury were it not for the wonderful economy which makes it an actual necessity. Write for our catalogue "15" fully explaining this new principle of oil lighting, and for our proposition to prove these statements by

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When such people as ex-President Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, and thousands of others, after trying The Angle Lamp, find it profitable to use, you may be sure it is a lamp worth your while to send a penny postal to find out about it. Write for Catalogue "15" (which gives you the benefit of our ten years of experience with all kinds of lighting methods).

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sources which are but in the infancy of their development. There is no other part of the Republic which makes a stronger appeal to enterprising men, whether they have large or small capital. It is a beautiful country, a healthy country and a country which holds out every promise of social satisfaction for those who go there to make their homes.

The most amazing thing about the South is the cheapness of its fertile agricultural lands, though one hears on every hand that prices have gone up considerably during the past few years. They must have been giving land away before, for after years of national prosperity and wonderful strides in local settlement and development, one can still buy fine farming land at prices ranging from \$5 an acre upward.

People regard \$25 an acre as a pretty stiff price for lands which would be considered very reasonable at three or four times as much under the same conditions in Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, or California. True, the Far Western lands are irrigated, and irrigation is a sort of miracle which, among other things, gives extraordinary value to land. But we can compare these fertile Southern lands with the agricultural districts of Illinois, Iowa, and other prairie States, and still they are literally "dirt cheap." There is no way to account for it except that the process of readjustment, which has been going on since the War, has not yet brought Southern land up to the level of prices prevailing in other parts of the United States.

With regard to markets, in the West, we are accustomed to long distances. When we start on a journey, we do not expect to arrive anywhere

We should store the floods and regulate the flow of streams throughout the land. We should adopt policies which will everywhere facilitate the subdivision of the soil into small holdings, and the growth of independent homes upon these holdings. Even in those sections which are most densely populated, and, perhaps, least favored in natural advantages—New England, for example—there is much to be done in improving natural conditions and opening new opportunities for successful rural settlement.

But it is not enough to make the land ready for its highest uses; the people must also be made ready to utilize the land. Every boy and girl should leave the public schools prepared to make a living, and to collect it from mother earth herself, when they desire to do so. This is distinctly in line with our great need of increasing economic efficiency, and thus enabling the country to meet the demands of increasing population. The South is beautiful and promising as it is, but how much more beautiful and promising it would become with the adoption of public policies which would make the utmost of its natural advantages and which would train the rising generation so that they could realize the best results from the opportunities thus opened to them!

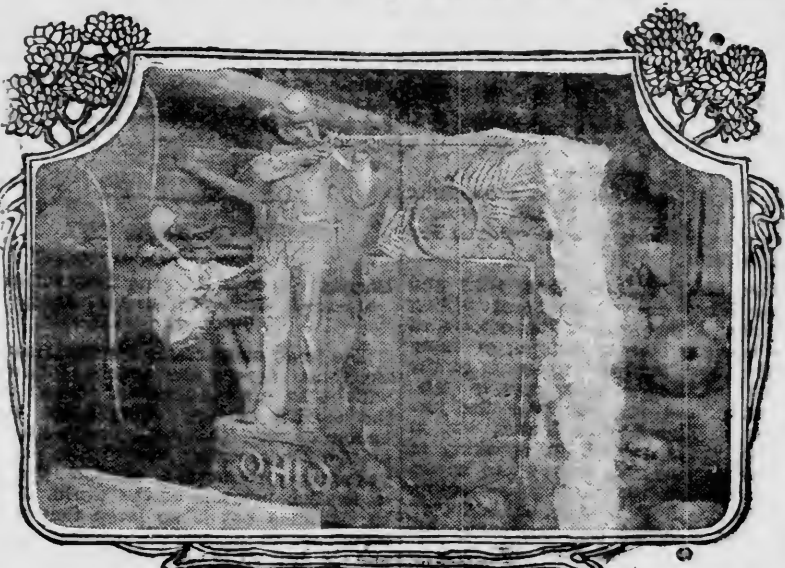
I reached Atlanta on a winter morning and killed time before breakfast by visiting a statue which loomed through the growing light. It was the memorial erected in honor of Henry W. Grady by his appreciative fellow-citizens. And there I found two inscriptions which may well inspire all the friends of national development, and, especially, those who believe that our future security rests chiefly in the

CARVING BY MACHINERY.

BATTLEFIELD MEMORIES OF GETTYSBURG FASHIONED BY COMPRESSED AIR.

Historic Spots of the Conflict Marked by Memorials of Artistic Design—Expense and Time Saved by Yankee Ingenuity.

The field of Gettysburg and the other scenes of strife in our great Civil War are rapidly being filled with memorials in granite, marble and bronze, which will greatly enhance the interest of these national parks for all visitors and particularly for those



A MASTERPIECE SHAPED BY PNEUMATIC TOOLS.

of future generations who cannot have the aid of any veteran of the great conflict to guide them to the points of interest.

The tablets, statues, monuments and other memorials which are finding place in rapidly increasing numbers upon these historic battlefields have been erected in some instances by the Congress of the United States, but in a majority of cases the expense has been defrayed by States or by veteran or patriotic organizations. Some of the memorials are mute testimonials to the bravery of fallen comrades, while others are tributes to the commanders conspicuous in this engagement or that. However, the matter does not stop here and of late many commemorative masterpieces of sculpture have been installed to mark in each instance the exact spot rendered memorable by some notable assault or defense or some other unusual event in the great drama of the War for the Union.

The production of great numbers of these battlefield memorials has resulted in another Yankee scheme for saving time and labor, namely, the introduction of sculpture by machinery. Formerly all the statues carved from marble or granite had to be slowly and laboriously chiseled by hand. Under the new order of things all this is changed and mechanically operated tools cut away the hard material and carve, in the stone, representations of human figures, lettering, etc., in a fraction of the time that would be required for the same work under the old methods.

Many Ingenious Tools.

The tools which are instrumental in performing this ingenious sculpture by machinery are what are known as pneumatic tools, that is, they are operated by compressed air instead of by steam or electricity. The type most commonly used might be described as a combination hammer and chisel, and how much more speedily such can work than could a workman with the old-fashioned chisel and hammer may be appreciated when it is stated that by means of the compressed air hammer is made to strike hundreds of blows per minute.

In this mechanical chiseling the pneumatic tool, which is a portable piece of apparatus, is held in the hand of a workman and by him guided back and forth on the stone surface wherever cutting is to be done. The compressed air is led to the tool through a rubber hose, and the operator can with the utmost ease and at a moment's notice regulate the force of the hammer blows according to the depth of the cutting required.

Moreover different styles of pneumatic tools are provided for the various classes of work to be performed in producing a statue or other monument. For instance, there is one tool for light carving, tracing and lettering on granite, and a different one for heavy carving and large raised letters. The tools require from five to seven cubic feet of free air per minute to operate them. In the battlefield memo-

Was on the Bill of Fare.

A man entered a restaurant, took a seat, and, after a little deliberation, asked the waiter for a "plate of fly-specks." The waiter reported the uncompliment-



SCULPTURE BY MACHINERY.

ary request to the proprietor, whereupon the latter approached the customer and informed him that he did not "serve fly-specks." "Then," was the reply, "I would suggest that you take them off the bill of fare."

rials now being erected in many localities figures of soldiers, mounted or on foot, are introduced in great numbers, but there is also extensive use of representations of cannon, cannon balls, flags, etc.

In Old Ireland.

In connection with what is known as the "Irish revival," an interesting work has been started by Irish ladies in a village close by Dublin.

Three industries were selected, namely, the printing of books, embroidery on Irish linen and the weaving of tapestry and carpets; and some exquisite work has been produced.

One of the leading ideas of the promoters has been to produce things which will be recognized as Irish both in style and design. In the carpets, for example, all ordinary patterns are discarded in favor of those recognizable Irish.

Many of the workers are Irish peasant girls, who, by patient training,

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31 Boxes of Gold

300 Boxes of Greenbacks

For the most words made up from these letters

Y-I-O-Grape-Nuts

331 people will earn these prizes.

'Around the fireside or about the well-lighted family reading table, during the winter evenings the children and grown-ups can play with their wits and see how many words can be made.

20 people making the greatest number of words will each receive a little box containing a \$10.00 gold piece.

10 persons will each win one box containing a \$5.00 gold piece.

300 people will each win a box containing \$1.00 in paper money; and one person who makes the highest number of words over all contestants will receive a box containing \$100.00 in gold.

It is really a most fascinating bit of fun to take up the list evening after evening and see how many words can be added.

A few rules are necessary for absolute fair play.

Any word authorized by Webster's Dictionary will be counted, but no name of person. Both the singular and plural can be used, as for instance "grape" and "grapes."

The letters in "Y-I-O-Grape-Nuts" may be repeated in the same word.

Geographical names authorized by Webster will be counted.

Arrange the words in alphabetical classes, all those beginning with A together and those beginning with E to come under E, etc.

When you are writing down the words leave some spaces, in the A, E, and other columns to fill in later as new words come to you, for they will spring into mind every evening.

It is almost certain that some contestants will tie with others. In such cases a prize identical in value and character with that offered in that class shall be awarded to each. Each one will be requested to send with the list of words a plainly written letter describing the advantages of Grape-Nuts, but the contestant is not required to purchase a pkg.

These letters are not to contain poetry, or fancy flourishes, but simple, truthful statements of facts. For illustration: A person may have experienced some incipient or chronic ailment traceable to unwise selection of food that failed to give the body and brain the energy, health and power desired.

Seeking better conditions a change in food is made and Grape-Nuts and cream used in place of the former diet. Suppose one quits the meat, fried potatoes, starchy, sticky messes of half-cooked oats or wheat and cuts out the coffee. Try, say, for breakfast a bit of fruit, a dish of Grape-Nuts and Cream, two soft boiled eggs, a slice of hard toast and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. Some amateur

says: "A man would faint away on that," but my dear friend we will put dollars to your pennies that the noon hour will find a man on our breakfast hunker and with a stronger heart-beat and clearer working brain than he ever had on the old diet.

Suppose, if you have never really made a move for absolutely clean health that pushes you along each day with a spring in your step and a reserve vigor in muscle and brain that makes the doing of things a pleasure, you join the army of "plain old common sense" and start it now. Then after you have been two or three weeks on the Grape-Nuts training you write a statement of how you used to be and how you are now. The simple facts will interest others and surprise yourself. We never publish names except on permission, but often tell the facts in the newspapers and when requested give the names by private letter.

There is plenty of time to get personal experience with Grape-Nuts and write a sensible, truthful letter to be sent in with the list of words, as the contest does not close until April 30th, 1906. So start in as soon as you like to building words, and start in using Grape-Nuts. Cut this statement out and keep the letters Y-I-O-Grape-Nuts before you and when you write your letter you will have some reason to write on the subject "Why I Owe Grape-Nuts."

Remember 331 persons will win prizes, which will be awarded in an exact and just manner as soon as the list can be counted after April 30, 1906. Every contestant will be sent a printed list of names and addresses of winners on application, in order to have proof that the prizes are sent as agreed. The company is well known all over the world for absolute fidelity to its agreements, and every single one of the 331 winners may depend on receiving the prize won.

Many persons might feel it useless to contest, but when one remembers the great number of prizes—(331)—the curiosity of seeing how many words can really be made up evening after evening and the good, natural fun and education in the competition, it seems worth the trial; there is no cost, nothing to lose and a fine opportunity to win one of the many boxes of gold or greenbacks.

We make the prediction that some who win a prize of gold or greenbacks, will also win back health and strength worth more to them than a wagon full of money prizes.

There are no preliminaries, cut out this statement and go to it, and send in the list and letter before April 30th, 1906, to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., and let your name and address be plainly written.

An Evening's Enchantress

By
Lulie Wells Smith.

It was during a Damrosch engagement in Chicago that I happened to go to the theatre one evening. I was alone, as my wife had not been going out since the death of a relative. The audience was a music-loving one, and during the third act as I strolled into the foyer I found it quite deserted, a most unusual occurrence.

Wagner grows noisy to an uncultivated ear after listening an hour or so, and the strains that came through the heavy, closed doors were more agreeable to mine. I was about to return to my seat, however, when I noticed a remarkably handsome woman emerge from the curtained door that led into the lower boxes.

She was unusually beautiful, of that flashing combination of dark eyes and golden hair that is so rare.

She was fashionably dressed, and under her opera cloak I saw the glimmer of jewels. I expected her to sweep out to her carriage, instead of which she stopped in front of me and began to look anxiously toward the outside door. Then she stepped back into the curtain, but almost immediately returned, and began to pace up and down more anxiously than before. She was evidently looking for someone whose delay caused unusual alarm. Once I thought she started toward me as if she was going to speak. I thought I noticed this movement again when I involuntarily approached her.

"Can I be of any service to you, madam?" I asked in a most deferential tone, which her bearing seemed to demand.

She paused doubtfully a half second, then gracefully explained:

Her father had left her at the theatre, expecting to return immediately; he had failed to do so and she was extremely alarmed on his account, and was also embarrassed at finding herself alone in a strange city at midnight. In fact there was nothing else for me to do but to offer to see her home. It was all arranged in a few seconds, and under the charm of a woman who was of no ordinary type. She gave the directions to the driver. I had ordered a carriage and after about an hour's drive we stopped in a part of the city that was not altogether familiar to me, though I could see by the street lamps that it

was a fashionable if somewhat remote neighborhood. My companion had been too much agitated to engage in conversation during the drive, except to wonder over her father's unaccountable delay. When the carriage stopped she hastened to the steps of a stately residence in the middle of the square. A man in livery opened the door. "Is my father in?" she asked in a tone in which I noticed some of the agitation had subsided. "Ah! Hortense my dear, forgive me! I fell asleep and completely forgot you? How did you get home?" This voice came from within and was followed by an elderly man of foreign appearance who came forward and extended his hand affectionately to his daughter as she answered by explaining my presence. I turned to go, but with lavish expressions of gratitude usual to a foreigner, he fairly dragged me into the house.

The outside appearance would hardly have suggested the magnificent apartments in which I found myself. Rich hangings, rare works of art and general luxuriousness implied the most cultivated taste. While the daughter swept into an adjoining room and brought refreshments with her own hand, the father engaged me in conversation on the topics of the day, upon which he showed more than ordinary intelligence. I refused anything but a glass of wine which she poured from a decanter of rare workmanship—a rich cordial rather—filling one also for her father and another for herself. They were delightful conversationalists. I became unusually talkative myself. The conversation drifted into personal experiences. I related one I had never repeated to mortal ears before. I do not know whether it was the fine or the adorable smile of the

woman that was leading me on. She had thrown aside her opera cloak and reclined on a divan, her golden hair gleaming against the crimson drapery, her dark eyes holding two points of fire in their expanded pupils, like some Eastern enchantress under whose spell I was completely enthralled. I felt my blood course through my veins with a sense of exhilaration I had never before experienced. I could have knelt at her feet. She seemed a creature to be worshipped, who could in turn wield an influence strangely powerful. I thought of the historical women of fascination who have led men to do awful deeds. She seemed to recall the pictures in my mind's eye of such women, as she reclined there her eyes flashing darker under the masses of hair that surrounded her fair face like a crown of gold. I gazed at her in a dazed steadfastness. Involuntarily I raised my glass; it was filled. Again: The third time as I would have guided it to my lips it fell from my trembling fingers and shattered at my feet!

I staggered and fell senseless! When I awoke to consciousness I found myself at my own front door. From the numb conditions of my limbs I knew I had been there at least an hour. I fumbled at the door with my latch key; my fingers were all thumbs. At last, however, it was opened. I thanked my lucky star that my wife was fast asleep; and I succeeded in getting to bed without disturbing her. Of course I could not go to sleep. The effects of the drugging had passed off—I knew now I had been drugged, for what damnable purpose I could not conjecture, no more than I could account for the other mysterious events of this most remarkable evening I had ever experienced—leaving me in a most nervous state. If it had been a case of robbery the mystery would have been cleared up to my mind immediately; but the fact that a handsome diamond that I wore on my small finger was not missing, and also quite a large amount of money that I happened to have had in my pocket was still there made it more inexplicable. The more I tried to unravel it, the more unfathomable the whole affair became. It was a deeply

and at the same time determined to investigate the diabolical agencies at work to destroy the happiness of my home and family. I told the driver to follow my wife's cab, and at the end of its destination to stop about a square behind. He followed these instructions and after a long, noisy ride over the rough cobbles, halted abruptly and opened the cab door for me to alight. I paid him and dismissed the cab, and as I saw my wife's dress disappear in a doorway down about the middle of the next square, made for that direction.

My heart gave a bound as I hurried up the steps to the door I had seen her enter. By some lucky chance it was unlatched, and I walked into the house. Great Heavens! The same rich hangings, the divan with its crimson drapery, the paintings—all revealed themselves in the glare of broad daylight. I heard the murmur of voices somewhere in the house and paused to catch the direction of the sound. I could not seem to make out. Every minute was as an hour. I stood in breathless expectation a while longer, then passed noiselessly over the velvet carpet into the adjoining room. A heavy portiere at the rear led into still another, and from thence the voices proceeded. I recognized my wife's in the most excited tone. I glided closer to the curtain and distinctly heard these words:

"What you have already told me I cannot help believe and while I would know more, I am afraid—Oh! I can not! not now—"

"Madam—" some one interrupted in the unmistakable voice of my evening's enchantress, "I am simply about to present my impression of your husband as he appears to me in that astral personality which he is most probably unconscious of possessing." There was a deathlike stillness for a few minutes; suddenly broken by my wife's voice in the most agitated tone accompanied with a low sobbing:

"Oh my God! I cannot look! It is my husband and yet so strangely different!" I could hold back no longer; I drew aside the curtain and through the folding doors which were opened wide enough for the purpose, passed in. I found myself in total darkness. There were a few seconds of suspense and then—at first indistinctly, then clearer and clearer out of the darkness—a face appeared; finally standing in startling bas-relief against a fiery nimbus that surrounded it. In the wide open staring eyes, the compressed lips and sunken cheeks, I recognized my own physiognomy!

"Sylvia!"

It was my wife's name I had uttered before I was conscious what I had done. There was a distinct scream from each woman; one of them fell! I groped my way in the darkness and found it was my wife. I picked her up in my arms and got out of the room and house I know not how. I have a vague memory of hailing a cab and placing my wife in it and then driving home. All that night she was too ill to move; but the next morning she had recovered enough for me to report at police headquarters. The detective to whom I told my story, smiled.

"You have been in the hands of a couple of notorious adventurers," he explained, "for whose arrest the authorities of some large cities in this country and abroad are on the alert. The woman is a clairvoyant, and professes to make a specialty of the science of double personality; practicing this humbuggery by the desperate means you describe by which she has gathered a large clientele in this city. The experiment in your case is one of the most daring. The apparition of your face is a reproduction of a photograph taken in your senseless state that evening in their house, for which purpose you were drugged by the use of a powerful narcotic. This by a clever stereopticon effect was used to present the startling revelation of your second personality for your wife's benefit, who happens to be a patron of theirs, and for whom the trick was contrived. They were arrested last night."

FEEDING THE BIRDIES.

Made Friends by Hanging Fat Meat Out for Them in Winter.

Bird lore, in its notes on winter feeding of wild birds gives a number of methods for such feeding that may be easily employed by any kindly person with the greatest satisfaction. At this time of year birds, like domestic fowls, appreciate fat food. Soup bones, after they have served their purpose in the kitchen, may be hung in a tree or elsewhere so that cats may not get at the feathered visitors. Here the birds will pick away every bit of meat and gristle. Suet may be put in the trees this way or the carcass of a fowl, and blue jays, nuthatches, woodpeckers and chickadees, not to mention the English sparrows, will visit this luncheon with delight.

A correspondent writing from Jacksonville, Ill., says: "Ever since I began bird study, six years ago, I have kept a winter bird table; and it has been a never-failing source of pleasure and instruction to me as well as a help to my bird guests during the bad weather. We have an acre of ground around our home, and fine trees, but there are streets on all but the north side, so I chose that side for the bird table, as it is the most sheltered and at the same time affords us the best chance to watch the birds from the house. I began by tying lumps of suet up in small trees near the windows and very soon my guests began to arrive. Later I devised a plan for bringing the suet eaters within closer range. I fastened a rough stick, two or three inches in diameter, to the window shutters, across the window a little below the middle sash and upon this stick I tied my lump of suet.

"From that time we have had the pleasure all winter long of watching our bird neighbors at their luncheon while sitting at our own dining table. I also fastened a wooden tray to the sill into which we put cracked nuts and chopped suet. The most constant visitors were the chickadees and woodpeckers; then bluejays, titmice, showbirds and nuthatches, with once in a while a cardinal. Of these the chickadees and downy woodpeckers are the tamest. When the spring migrants return we find blackbirds and catbirds patronizing the suet. Almost all

the winter birds are fond of both nuts and suet. No one need ever waste old or rancid nuts. The birds will be glad to get them.

Another Illinois correspondent says: "Last fall I hung a birdfood shelf at our south window and early each morning put cracked nuts, suet and birdseed on it. Several tufted titmice visited it the first morning. In a day or two snow-birds and chickadees came in flocks. White-breasted nuthatches, downy and hairy woodpeckers, a white-crowned sparrow and a red bellied woodpecker were constant visitors all winter, often coming several times a day. A mockingbird came until the middle of December, making in all nine kinds of birds. These birds all enjoyed the fresh fat pork I nailed to a nearby tree."

Won Royal Red Cross.

The coveted Royal Red Cross of England has been conferred upon Mrs. Violet Clay, as an expression of merit for her services during and after the terrible Indian earthquake which recently occurred at Dharmasala. Mrs. Clay is



MRS. VIOLET CLAY.

the youngest daughter of Sir Henry Nightingale and the wife of Major C. H. Clay of the 7th Gurkha Rifles, who was seriously injured, during the earthquake while saving the life of his little son.

The Adorable Patti.

The famous Adeline Patti, always young, despite her years, first appeared in 1859, at the New York Academy of Music. She was brought forward under the direction of her kinsman and master, Maurice Strakosch, in the title role of "Lucie di Lammermoor." She was then only 16 years old, but had already learned to manage her voice, a flute-like flexible soprano, with extraordinary skill and taste, and capable critics at once recognized in the debutante one of those rare singers who appear at long intervals on the musical horizon to revive not only the hopes of managers, but the enthusiasm of the public. This prediction had quick fulfillment. After a short initial engagement in Philadelphia, Miss Patti, plotted by Strakosch, embarked on a concert tour which ended at New Orleans, whence she sailed for London where she may be said to have fairly begun a career, which, like her art, must remain long unique in lyric annals. Thereafter for upward of 40 years, she held first place, and the greater part of that time, she was not only a sweeter, but a better singer than any other woman in the world. Her name lends a golden ending to any record of the early days of opera in America.

Adulterated Dresses.

Public attention is being directed to the wholesale manner in which the materials that keep us warm during the day, and the blankets which cover us at night, are adulterated.

The silk dress of the lady of a hundred years ago rustled as she moved, on account of the genuineness of the fabric; now it rustles with 36 per cent of salts of tin used to commercialize it. The lady of the period in her silk dress is, indeed, a sort of "woman in armor."

Epsom salts, instead of being used for medicinal purposes, as formerly, are now employed, it would appear, for loading flannel. The so-called table linen of today is not pure linen, such as delighted the hearts of the housewives of olden times but is made largely of cotton, filled with china clay and starch. So, too, collars are often of cotton merely faced with linen.

In a word, nearly every kind of fabric sold, is adulterated in some form or other, and the public, in blissful ignorance of the truth, finding how poorly the things wear, lays the blame upon the laundryman, the dyer or the cleaner, instead of upon the real culprit, the manufacturer.

It is believed that there is some danger of the skin being attacked by disease as a result of the really poisonous substances which are set free by the action of perspiration upon the metallic compounds contained in apparently innocent wearing apparel.

A Gift With Each Ticket.

George Adams, the manager of the Crystal Theatre of Denver, is operating his play-house upon unique lines. For some time he has given away souvenirs at all his patrons, some of them of considerable value. He has now stocked a large store with about everything that is needed in housekeeping, and is issuing a trading stamp or coupon with every ticket to the theatre. The value of each coupon is ten cents and these trading coupons can be exchanged at the store for articles ranging from ten cents to twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Adams has just imported a car load of dishes from Germany, and he states that he has, during the winter, already given away, to Crystal Theater goers, more than three car loads of articles.

45c DISH PAN SAVED

By Using St. John's Tin Menstrator and a Match. Don't pay the tin men 15 cents every time you have a little leak in your pans, kettles, pots, etc. Need it yourself in half a minute. Use of a tin point to 1-4 inch in diameter. Greatest household convenience ever invented. Write for day for St. John's Tin Menstrator, 50c. per dozen, \$1.45, prepaid. Bonanza for agents.

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See Offer

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on next page

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Just send us your name and address to that we may tell you how to get this fine rifle absolutely FREE.

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As we are going to give away 5,000 of them, we mean it, every word, and this is an honest, straightforward offer. We have an upright business firm who always do exactly as they agree.

All we ask is that you do a few minutes work for us. It is so very easy that you will be surprised.

This Handmade Rifle is not a toy air rifle, but is genuine steel, blue barrel, hunting rifle, that is strong, accurate and carries a 22-caliber long or short cartridge. If you want a fine little hunting rifle, just write and ask us for particulars. They are free and you will surely say it is the best offer you ever saw or heard of.

BE SURE AND WRITE AT ONCE

before the 5,000 rifles are all gone, as the boys are taking them fast.

Address

Peoples Popular Monthly,

560 Manhattan Building,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

1000 PRIZES FREE TO BRIGHT PEOPLE

GOOD FORTUNE

Can you arrange these six different groups of letters into the names of six States of the United States? If so, we have a surprise for you. We are going to give away 1000 prizes as listed below and many extra prizes to those who send in the nearest solutions.

HERE ARE THE PRIZES:

FIRST, \$50.00 IN GOLD; SECOND, \$25.00 IN GOLD; THIRD, \$15.00 IN GOLD; FOURTH, \$10.00 IN GOLD;

Fifth, \$5.00 IN GOLD; Sixth, \$2.50 IN GOLD; with a genuine Diamond Ring, 22-piece Puritan Silverware Set; Ninth, beautiful pair Lace Curtains; Tenth, Concert Accordion; Next \$500, each a life subscription; Next \$400, reproduction of a Famous Picture; Next \$90, each a year's subscription.

REMEMBER we do not want you to send us any money when you answer this offer. We are doing this to advertise our great monthly magazine. We give other prizes for sending us subscriptions, but these 1000 prizes will be awarded absolutely free to the one thousand persons sending in the nearest correct solution.

In making the names of the six states, the letters must be used only in their own groups and as many times as they appear in each group; no letter can be used which does not appear in its own group. After you have arranged the six groups and found the six correct States, you will have used every letter in the six groups exactly as many times as it appears.

We make this liberal offer so that the name and fame of our great illustrated Popular Monthly Family Magazine will be known in every home in the country. Try and Win! If you make the six correct States and send the solutions at once, who knows but what you will get a big prize for your effort? Anyway, we do not want you to send any money with your letter, and a content like this is very interesting. This is not an easy contest. It is a test of merit and skill.

OUR POPULAR MONTHLY magazine is an interesting, large, illustrated magazine 100. It contains everything pertaining to women. The very best stories, poetry, up-to-date fashions, about cooking and the household, hints on toilet, a medical column, in fact everything that an American woman wants. It now circulates a half million and is advertising this way.

Send in the names of the six States at once. As soon as the contest closes you will be notified if you have won a prize. But send in your name, as we shall give other prizes during this season. We shall make this the greatest year in our history. Sign, name and address plainly. Do not delay. Get your name on our list and win a prize.

PRESS PUBLISHING CO., Dept. 51, Aldine St., Boston, Mass.

KILLING FEVER TICKS.

Promising Experiments Undertaken by the Agricultural Department.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

To stamp out Texas cattle fever. This is the hope of the Department of Agriculture. The Department has been working on the problem for some time, and it has almost been proved to the satisfaction of officials that the tick which causes the fever can be eradicated from a pasture simply by keeping cattle out of that pasture. The tick is not a herbivorous insect, and it will die out if the pasture is kept free of cattle. It is believed that if one pasture on a farm is always kept free of cattle over what might be termed the life period of the tick, it will furnish perfectly safe pasturage for uninfected animals in case fever breaks out in the rest of the herd.

Of course, the Department of Agriculture has no right to go into a State and enforce the free pasturage policy, and the matter cannot be, or at least is not, always dealt with satisfactorily by State officials. But in cases where the Department is officially invited to come into a State and take charge of cleaning it up, it is quite ready to do so. Tentative arrangements have already been made for this work with the authorities in some States, and it is believed that it will be quite possible to stamp out the fever and allow the free interstate transportation

that they will produce a fever-resisting strain that will be a valuable acquisition to the cattle men of the Southwest.

These two experiments of Uncle Sam's farm department hold out a promise of very great importance to the live-stock industry, and consequently to all meat consumers.

The Manure Pit.

Where is the wise farmer who would sell to his neighbor a load of his finest corn or a load of some green crop for a dollar bill. Yet there are thousands of agriculturists all over the country who are doing practically this very thing when they dispose of their barnyard manure for \$1 a load. Others are wasting the most valuable constituents of the manure they save. The manure produced on the farm is its most valuable asset.

There are in the United States, in round numbers, 17,000,000 horses, 61,000,000 cattle, 47,000,000 hogs and 45,000,000 sheep. Experiments have shown that if these animals were kept in stalls or pens throughout the year and the manure, both liquid and solid, carefully saved, the approximate value of the manure produced by each horse

into practice the new idea that the manure should be as carefully preserved from unnecessary loss, as should any other farm product, after he has for twenty years stored the farmyard manure under the eaves upon the slope which forms one border of the running brook.

Experiments made by various Government experiment stations show that the construction of sheds or covered yards for the protection of manure is well worth while. The manure from the horse and cattle stables and the sheep and calf pens should be spread

strated that the value of the manure obtained in cattle feeding represents largely, if not entirely, the profit of feeding. There are sound, scientific reasons for the high esteem in which farm manure is held. It contains all the fertilizing elements required by plants in quickly available forms that insure plentiful crops and permanent fertility. It supplies nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and it also renders the stored-up materials of the soil more available, makes it more friable and warmer, and enables it to retain more moisture.



THE WASTE OF BARNYARD MANURE.

out evenly over these yards, covered with coarse litter, and the whole kept firmly packed by allowing animals to run over it, thus preventing injurious fermentation.

To Save All the Fertility.

A more elaborate and expensive style of covered yard, a plan for which is furnished by the Department of Agriculture, provides not only for the required protection of both animals and manure, but also affords an excellent grain chamber where feed can be stored for convenient use. Under the side roofs is also afforded a chance for the storing of small tools and a great variety of articles that are continually in the way when lying about the farm buildings. It also provides splendid protection to animals when housed at night during the summer, this roof protecting them from heavy showers in the night and affording good chance for exercise in the winter, as all the sides, except that toward the south, can be protected against cold winds through temporary boarding.

Many stables are so situated that by adding a cheap lean-to, a manure "pit" is easily produced. The outside boarding of the lean-to should be, for a part of the way at least, put horizontally and hung in the form of flat doors, so that the manure can be easily loaded on a wagon standing on the outside of the building.

A great number of farmers who have adopted manure sheds and covered

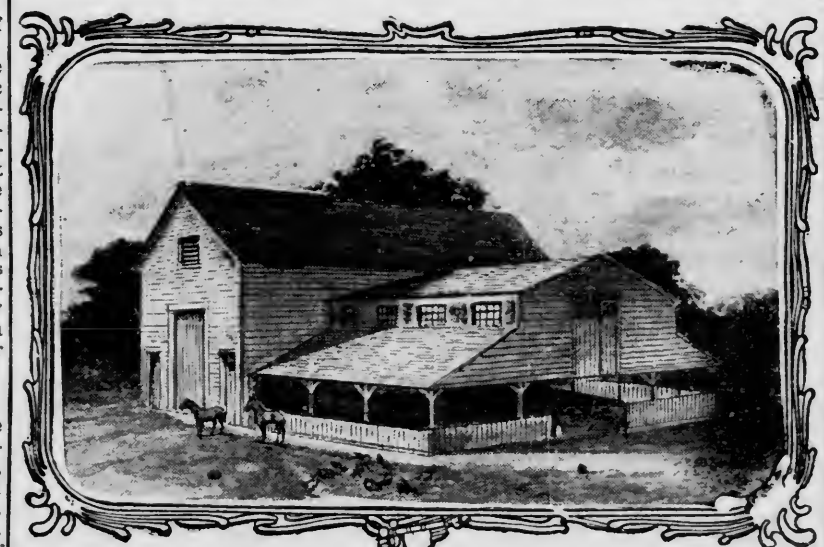
Rattlesnake Den.

We were lumbering in central Pennsylvania during the summer of 1870, our portable steam mill standing in a piece of woodland, near a small stream and within a short half mile of a rocky ledge, known as "Rattlesnake Den."

During the hot days, rattlers were constantly met, and "Harry," who drove the daily stage through the "Narrows," had won quite a local reputation from having killed more than a score since the melting of the snows. The pretty young wife of our engineer had charge of the boarding house, and after the noon meal was served, the dishes cleared away and the house put in order, she was accustomed to bring her sewing into the shade near our Planer, which was the cleanest and coolest part of the mill, and sit for an hour or two before commencing the preparation of the supper.

She was a sweet, attractive sight that hot afternoon of which I speak, her beautiful arms and neck rivaling the whiteness of her simple frock, the only female in our camp of rough, brawny men, but one whom any of us would have defended from all harm at any risk.

Some of the men were rolling up the logs on the skid, some sawing them into boards, others carrying the boards to the yard, while my partner, Manuel Motz, was personally tending to the more skillful work at the planer, in



A CONVENIENT COVERED BARNYARD.

yards have obtained unsatisfactory results, but the Department of Agriculture believes that this is probably due to the fact that these structures have generally been loosely put together, allowing a free circulation of air, which has dried out the manure. On this account barn cellars, so common in New England, possess decided advantages as receptacles for manure. The common practice of allowing swine to "work over" the manure in these cellars is a wise one, since it mixes the manure and keeps it well packed and moist. In fact, if these cellars are provided with impervious bottoms to hold the liquid manure, this system of storage is probably the most perfect practiced.

Manure the Best Fertilizer.

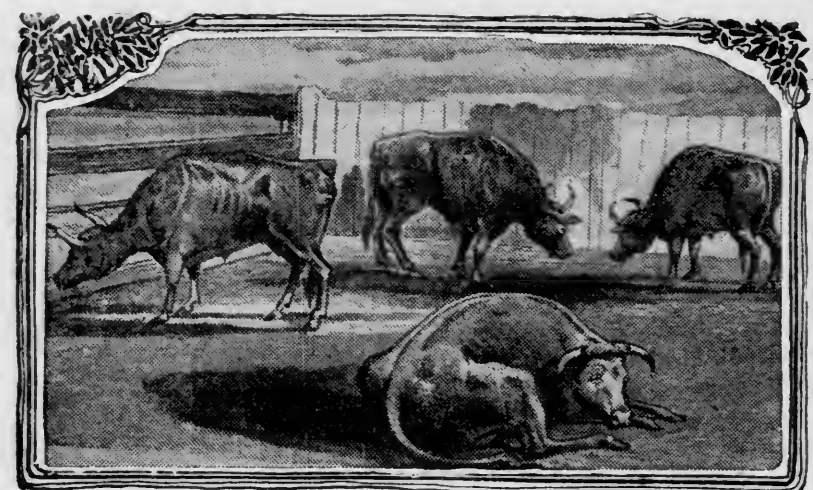
Barnyard manure is the most effective means at the disposal of the average farmer to permanently improve his soil. No other fertilizer possesses to so great a degree the power of restoring worn out soils to productivity and giving them lasting fertility. It provides actual fertilizing constituents; it improves the physical properties of the soil, increasing the amount of humus, which is generally deficient in worn soils, bettering its texture and increasing its water-absorbing and water-holding power. Experiments have shown that the influence of manure may be perceptible twenty years after application. It directly represents fertility drawn from the soil and must be returned to it if productivity is to be maintained. In many cases it has been demon-

strated that the value of the manure obtained in cattle feeding represents largely, if not entirely, the profit of feeding. There are sound, scientific reasons for the high esteem in which farm manure is held. It contains all the fertilizing elements required by plants in quickly available forms that insure plentiful crops and permanent fertility. It supplies nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, and it also renders the stored-up materials of the soil more available, makes it more friable and warmer, and enables it to retain more moisture.

"Pretty close call, May," he said cheerily, "but it's easy when you know the trick."

May had been perfectly cool and obedient till the danger was past, and then, womanlike, she quietly swooned away, and for a day or two we did our own cooking.

Automobiles are now running a mile in less than half a minute, and two miles in one minute.



CATTLE INFECTED WITH TEXAS FEVER.

of cattle, which is now prohibited. The saving in money and the convenience to shippers of this arrangement can easily be understood.

To Introduce Cattle from India.

While this quarantine and extirpation work is going on, a similar experiment on different lines, directed to the same end will soon be under way. There have been imported to some of the Texas ranges specimens of the Indian sacred cattle, and it has been found that they were immune to the Texas fever. Apparently there is an oil in the skin that is repugnant to the tick. At any rate they will not harbor the parasite. The half-bloods and even animals containing but one-sixteenth part Indian blood have been found immune, and they make just as good beef cattle as can be found.

There are very stringent laws against the importation of foreign stock into this country without thorough examination and quarantine; therefore it is risky to import stock from so far away as India without special provisions for its examination. Mr. A. S. Borden of Pierce, Tex., has arranged, however, with the Agricultural Department to make a large importation of the immune Indian cattle, and has already left for British India to pick them out. The Department of Agriculture will send a special veterinary after him, and the first shipment of about 100 head will be

Return Full Value to the Soil.

If a farmer desires to maintain the productivity of his land, it is essential that the amount of potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen removed through the selling of meat, milk, grain, hay, fruits, vegetables, etc., should be restored through an intelligent conservation of the barnyard manure.

It seems to be a hard matter to induce the average farmer to abandon the time-honored practice of piling



RYE GROWN ON WELL MANURED LAND. TYPICAL CROP WHERE MANURE IS WASTED.

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After the animals have been thoroughly proven, they will be introduced among the Texas herds, and it is hoped

manure in the open air, exposing it to leaching by rains and fermentation by hot mid-summer suns, and adopt rational scientific methods. He also hesitates to incur the necessary expense of building suitable receptacles for the storage of manure, frequently assuming that this expense is greater than it really is. Manure is considered a waste and it is hard for him to put

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